

Neutrog Sudden Impact For Roses

Neutrog Australia

Chemwatch: 6095-52

Version No: 5.1

Safety Data Sheet according to Work Health and Safety Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) 2023 and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Issue Date: 23/12/2022

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S.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name	Neutrog Sudden Impact For Roses
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Fertiliser.
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Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Neutrog Australia
Address	288 Mine Road Kanmantoo SA 5252 Australia
Telephone	+61 8 8538 3500
Fax	Not Available
Website	www.neutrog.com.au
Email	admin@neutrog.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Neutrog Australia	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)
Emergency telephone number(s)	+61 8 8538 3500 (Business Hours)	+61 1800 951 288
Other emergency telephone number(s)	0409 728 738 (AH)	+61 3 9573 3188

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2B
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Warning

Hazard statement(s)

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H320	Causes eye irritation.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Neutrog Sudden Impact For Roses

P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider if you feel unwell.
P330	Rinse mouth.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not Available	40-50	chicken manure
7778-80-5	25-30	potassium sulfate
7783-20-2	15-20	ammonium sulfate
7783-28-0	10-15	diammonium phosphate
Not Available	2-5	rock phosphate
7720-78-7	1-5	ferrous sulfate anhydrous
7487-88-9	1-5	magnesium sulfate, anhydrous
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available	

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: - Wash out immediately with fresh running water. - Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. - Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs: - Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. - Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). - Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	- If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. - Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	- Immediately give a glass of water. - First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. - Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. - Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. - Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	- Non combustible. - Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. Other decomposition products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO2) nitrogen oxides (NOx) ammonia sulfur oxides (SOx) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.

HAZCHEM	Not Applicable
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SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	- Clean up all spills immediately. - Avoid contact with skin and eyes. - Wear impervious gloves and safety glasses. - Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
Major Spills	- Clear area of personnel and move upwind. - Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. - Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment and dust respirator. - Prevent spillage from entering drains, sewers or water courses.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	- Limit all unnecessary personal contact. - Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. - Use in a well-ventilated area. - Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
Other information	- Store in original containers. - Keep containers securely sealed. - Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes. - Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	Multi-ply paper bag with sealed plastic liner or heavy gauge plastic bag. NOTE: Bags should be stacked, blocked, interlocked, and limited in height so that they are stable and secure against sliding or collapse. Check that all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
Storage incompatibility	Avoid contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed.

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	ferrous sulfate anhydrous	Iron salts, soluble (as Fe)	1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Ingredient	Original IDLH		Revised IDLH			
potassium sulfate	Not Available		Not Available			
ammonium sulfate	Not Available		Not Available			
diammonium phosphate	Not Available		Not Available			
ferrous sulfate anhydrous	Not Available		Not Available			
magnesium sulfate, anhydrous	Not Available		Not Available			

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	- Safety glasses with side shields - Chemical goggles. - Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below

Neutrog Sudden Impact For Roses

Hands/feet protection	▶ Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: ▶ Overalls. ▶ Barrier cream. ▶ Eyewash unit.

Respiratory protection

Type -P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	P1 Air-line*	- -	PAPR-P1 -
up to 50 x ES	Air-line**	P2	PAPR-P2
up to 100 x ES	-	P3	-
		Air-line*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air-line**	PAPR-P3

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow
A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

- Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.
- The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).
- Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory protection. These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.
- Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.
- Where protection from nuisance levels of dusts are desired, use type N95 (US) or type P1 (EN143) dust masks. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU)
- Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.
- Try to avoid creating dust conditions.

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Brown pellets approximately 6mm x 10mm; very slightly soluble in water.		
Physical state	Divided Solid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.7 approx.
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Partly miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available
Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)	Not Available	Ignition Distance (cm)	Not Available
Flame Height (cm)	Not Available	Flame Duration (s)	Not Available
Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)	Not Available	Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7

Neutrog Sudden Impact For Roses

Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

a) Acute Toxicity	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as acutely toxic.
b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as eye damaging or irritating
d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
e) Mutagenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
f) Carcinogenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
g) Reproductivity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
h) STOT - Single Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
i) STOT - Repeated Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
j) Aspiration Hazard	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Inhaled	Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled. If prior damage to the circulatory or nervous systems has occurred or if kidney damage has been sustained, proper screenings should be conducted on individuals who may be exposed to further risk if handling and use of the material result in excessive exposures. Allergic responses may result from inhalation of dust or mist from these products. These range from mild to severe and may involve pneumonia.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and diarrhoea
Skin Contact	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
Eye	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
Chronic	Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis, caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung.

Neutrog Sudden Impact For Roses	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
potassium sulfate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
ammonium sulfate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Oral (Rat) LD50: 2840 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] Skin (Mammal - species unspecified): 50%/5D (intermittent) Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
diammonium phosphate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1] Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >5 mg/l4h ^[1] Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
ferrous sulfate anhydrous	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >881 mg/kg ^[1] Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >0.3 mg/l4h ^[1] Oral (Rat) LD50: >139<558 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
magnesium sulfate, anhydrous	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]

Legend: 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

POTASSIUM SULFATE	For sodium sulfate: The acute toxicity of sodium sulfate has not been established, but existing data indicate very low acute toxicity. Very high doses cause severe diarrhea. Sodium sulfate is not irritating to the skin, and only slightly irritating to the eyes. It is highly unlikely to cause sensitizing
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Neutrog Sudden Impact For Roses

	effects. There is no data regarding genetic toxicity except for a single negative test.		
AMMONIUM SULFATE	For ammonium sulfate: Acute toxicity: Ammonium sulfate has relatively low acute toxicity. In healthy humans, inhaling high concentrations caused mild reduction in lung function. Animal testing has not shown ammonium sulfate to cause irritation to the skin and eyes. There is no available data on sensitization. Repeat dose toxicity: Testing in animals has not shown any chronic toxic effects, except for diarrhoea.		
DIAMMONIUM PHOSPHATE	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.		
MAGNESIUM SULFATE, ANHYDROUS	Intravenous (woman) LDLo: 80 mg/kg/2m-l		
AMMONIUM SULFATE & DIAMMONIUM PHOSPHATE	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia.		
Acute Toxicity	✔	Carcinogenicity	✘
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✘	Reproductivity	✘
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✔	STOT - Single Exposure	✘
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✘	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✘
Mutagenicity	✘	Aspiration Hazard	✘

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Neutrog Sudden Impact For Roses	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
potassium sulfate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1430-2900mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1742.5mg/L	4
	NOEC(ECx)	1h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.014mg/L	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	890mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	510-880mg/l	4
ammonium sulfate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	216h	Fish	0.064mg/L	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	52-67mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.29-0.53mg/L	4
diammonium phosphate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	100mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	1.32mg/L	2
ferrous sulfate anhydrous	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	BCF	672h	Fish	<2-3.5	7
	NOEC(ECx)	48h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.001mg/L	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	6.15-9.26mg/l	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.41mg/L	4
magnesium sulfate, anhydrous	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	2700mg/l	1
	EC0(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	220mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	266.4-417.3mg/l	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	33-50mg/l	4

Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
ammonium sulfate	HIGH	HIGH
ferrous sulfate anhydrous	HIGH	HIGH
magnesium sulfate, anhydrous	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
ammonium sulfate	LOW (LogKOW = 0.48)
diammonium phosphate	LOW (LogKOW = -0.77)
ferrous sulfate anhydrous	LOW (BCF = 52)
magnesium sulfate, anhydrous	LOW (BCF = 3.162)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
ammonium sulfate	LOW (Log KOC = 6.124)
ferrous sulfate anhydrous	LOW (Log KOC = 6.124)
magnesium sulfate, anhydrous	LOW (Log KOC = 6.124)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	- Recycle wherever possible. - Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified. - Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material) - Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.
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SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
potassium sulfate	Not Available
ammonium sulfate	Not Available
diammonium phosphate	Not Available
ferrous sulfate anhydrous	Not Available
magnesium sulfate, anhydrous	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
potassium sulfate	Not Available
ammonium sulfate	Not Available
diammonium phosphate	Not Available
ferrous sulfate anhydrous	Not Available
magnesium sulfate, anhydrous	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

potassium sulfate is found on the following regulatory lists

Continued...

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
ammonium sulfate is found on the following regulatory lists
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
FEI Equine Prohibited Substances List - Banned Substances
FEI Equine Prohibited Substances List (EPSL)
diammonium phosphate is found on the following regulatory lists
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
ferrous sulfate anhydrous is found on the following regulatory lists
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 2
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
magnesium sulfate, anhydrous is found on the following regulatory lists
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 3
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
FEI Equine Prohibited Substances List - Controlled Medication
FEI Equine Prohibited Substances List (EPSL)

Additional Regulatory Information
Not Applicable

National Inventory Status	
National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (potassium sulfate; ammonium sulfate; magnesium sulfate, anhydrous)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	All chemical substances in this product have been designated as TSCA Inventory 'Active'
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	23/12/2022
Initial Date	23/08/2010

SDS Version Summary		
Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
4.1	01/11/2019	One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification
5.1	23/12/2022	Classification review due to GHS Revision change.

Other information
Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

- Definitions and abbreviations**
- ▶ PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
 - ▶ PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
 - ▶ IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
 - ▶ ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
 - ▶ STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
 - ▶ TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.
 - ▶ IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
 - ▶ ES: Exposure Standard
 - ▶ OSF: Odour Safety Factor
 - ▶ NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level

Neutrog Sudden Impact For Roses

- LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- LOD: Limit Of Detection
- OTV: Odour Threshold Value
- BCF: BioConcentration Factors
- BEI: Biological Exposure Index
- DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
- MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
- IMSBC: International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code
- IGC: International Gas Carrier Code
- IBC: International Bulk Chemical Code

- AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
- DSL: Domestic Substances List
- NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
- IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
- EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
- ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
- NLP: No-Longer Polymers
- ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
- KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
- NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
- PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
- TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
- INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
- NCI: National Chemical Inventory
- FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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